

THOMAS J. MOONEY

Labor Martyr Dies, Was 59

Succumbs to Long Illness Caused by 23 Years of Prison Frame-Up

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6. — Tom Mooney, the world's best known and best loved labor prisoner who was released from San Quentin prison by a Governor's pardon on Jan. 7, 1939, after 23 years' imprisonment, and who in his last days was chairman of the National Citizens' Committee to Free Earl Browder, died early yesterday morning.

Mooney's brother John and his sister Anna were present at his bedside when he died.

He was 59 years old.

The famed labor martyr, who had been in ill health long before his release, had undergone a major abdominal operation last Monday for the fourth time since he left prison.

Mooney had been confined to a sick-bed in St. Luke's Hospital here for several months.

Throughout his last days he had kept up his active interest in public affairs and was described by many who interviewed him as the "best informed man on the world situation" in the country.

LED BROWDER FIGHT

Up to his last breath Mooney took the greatest possible activity in the nationwide fight to free Earl Browder, who was one of his first champions.

Prior to 1916 Mooney and his co-worker Warren K. Billings were two of the most militant and effective labor leaders on the West Coast. They had participated in in-

Workers in San Francisco will be able to walk past Mooney's bier where he lies in state in Halstead Funeral Parlors, 1123 Sutter St., San Francisco, from 10 o'clock Saturday where a guard of honor of labor will stand at attention.

numerable strikes together and had become "marked men" for the bitter anti-union forces in California. They were builders of a new labor movement.

In June, 1916, the West Coast Chamber of Commerce subscribed a million dollar fund to fight labor organizations and a Pinkerton detective, Martin Swanson, was employed with specific instructions to "get" Mooney.

In July, 1916, Mooney was one of the leaders of a strike of San Francisco street car men and Swanson called in Billings and offered him a huge bribe if Billings would implicate Mooney in the dynamiting of electric company high-tension towers which had occurred earlier. Billings, of course, refused, but present at the meeting where the bribe was offered was a man who was later to be elected governor of California, one of the many who refused the men a pardon.

On July 22, 1916, on the corner of Stewart and Market Sts., San Francisco, at 2:01 P. M., a bomb concealed in a suitcase exploded, killing 10 persons and injuring 40 others who were mobilizing to participate in a Preparedness Day parade.

Immediately the call went out to "get" Mooney.

Mooney himself at the time the order for his arrest was issued was out of town on vacation, but when he read in the newspapers that he was wanted, he returned and voluntarily gave himself up to the police.

MOONEY ARRESTED

In addition to Mooney, the police arrested Billings, Mooney's wife Rena, Ed Nolan, an official of a Machinists Union lodge, and Israel Weinberg, a taxi driver.

Mooney was tried in an atmosphere of anti-labor hysteria and was prosecuted by District Attorney Charles M. Fickert, who was later linked to C. C. Crowley, an agent of Franz Bopp, German Consul General of San Francisco, who was arrested several months later on charges of sabotage.

Trial judge was Franklin A. Griffin, who on Feb. 25, 1929, declared in a public speech that he was convinced that every witness against Mooney had been a perjurer and who ordered Mooney's pardon.

JURORS LATER RECENT

Between the years 1923 and 1929 every living member of the jury that convicted Mooney made public declarations saying that in their opinion he had been unjustly convicted and urging his pardon.

After the conviction of Mooney and Billings, Nolan

(Continued on Page 4)

TOM MOONEY IS DEAD

Labor's Newsroom

Louis F. Budenz presents the Daily Worker's own interpretative news commentary at 9:45 P.M. over Station WHOM (1480 Kc.). The Daily Worker is on the air every night at 9:45

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SAN FRANCISCO, March 6. — Tom Mooney will be buried by united labor.

Representatives of the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the Railroad Brotherhoods will be in charge of funeral arrangements. The rites will be held within three days.

Dies' Phony Report Exposed

Story on page 5.

MURRAY PLEDGES NELSON: 'WE SHALL PRODUCE TO WIN'



Historic Meeting: Earl Browder, now America's Number One political prisoner, visited Tom Mooney, left, and Warren Billings, right, in San Quentin prison in 1939. Browder at that time was touring the country as Communist presidential candidate. After Browder's imprisonment nearly a year ago both Mooney and Billings took the leadership in the fight for his freedom.

Communists Mourn Mooney's Death

'In Tom Mooney's Name Let Us Build Unity of American Labor'

A STATEMENT BY THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

Tom Mooney is dead.

Every working man, every working woman, every youth and child of this great nation has lost an irreplaceable friend and guide and leader. The American labor movement has lost one of its best organizers in the brave Tom Mooney upon whose face we will look for the last time tomorrow.

The history of our country and its democracy—and the history of trade unionism without which there can be no democracy in the modern world—could not be understood without understanding the role of the magnificent figure of Tom Mooney. In the world-wide labor movement for the past 25 years the character and role of Mooney have loomed upon the horizon as a symbol of all that was most courageous and true and far-seeing in the struggles of American labor.

In the midst of the great World War, the young Tom Mooney of 1916, member of the Molders Union and organizer of the Amalgamated Association of Street Carmen, became a symbol of the cause of the working class and therefore the center of a world-wide struggle that reached across battlefields and inspired the men of all nations. In California the "Open Shop" movement of war profiteers had set out to destroy the whole American trade union movement or at least all but the most exclusive of the

(Continued on Page 4)

Tom Mooney's Words: 'One More Job to Be Done -- Free Browder'

By ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN

Executive Secretary of the Citizen's Committee to Free Earl Browder

The Citizen's Committee to Free Earl Browder mourns, with the millions of organized labor and all other progressive men and women in America the irreplaceable loss of our valiant Chairman, Tom Mooney. When we appealed to him by wire last summer to assume this responsibility, which was his last official task in the labor movement, he was rallying then from a major operation and under an oxygen tent. He replied with his habitual unconquered cheery spirit that he came from under the tent because there was "ONE MORE JOB TO DO." To free his longtime friend and consistent defender Earl Browder, who had organized the first Mooney-Billings Defense Conference East of the Rockies in 1916, became the absorbing interest of his monotonous days in St. Luke's Hospital in San Francisco. Tom Mooney who had fought for 23 long years for vindication and for the freedom of Warren K. Billings and himself from prison cells, put all his determination, wisdom and experience at the services of our Committee. As he fought for freedom so he fought for life. During the last two years, bedfast and in pain, he kept abreast of world developments, he rejoiced with every victory of the Red Army, he urged unity of labor as essential for our national unity, he spoke in terms of deepest unmeasured hatred of Hitlerism and

(Continued on Page 4)

Tomorrow's Sunday Worker Will Be a Memorial Edition to Tom Mooney

Navy Striking Heavy Blows in the Pacific

Batavia Falls But Allies Continue To Hit Back

HONOLULU, March 6 (UP). — The United States Navy is carrying out far-flung operations in the Pacific and striking unexpected blows at Japanese possessions. It was indicated today from recent Tokyo broadcasts and a Washington announcement that U.S. carrier-based fighters had shot down 18 of 18 Japanese bombers "west of the Gilbert Islands."

The latest indication of these operations is a Tokyo broadcast reporting that 30 enemy planes raided the Japanese island of Iwo Jima in the Marianas group Wednesday. Saturday Tokyo reported that enemy forces including a carrier, two cruisers and six destroyers on Feb. 24 attacked Wake Island, scene of a heroic stand by U.S. Marines in the early days of the Pacific war.

Naval officials here decline to comment on these reports but, on Monday the Navy announced in Washington that fighters from a carrier and anti-aircraft fire downed 18 or 18 bombers attacking U.S. naval force west of the Gilberts.

Batavia Falls; Allies Fight on

BANDONG, March 6 (UP). — Japanese invaders, with Batavia and nearly all of Western Java in their hands, now have knifed clear across the island to the Indian Ocean, isolating the Surabaya naval base where the defenders are blowing up vital installations, the

(Continued on Page 2)

Bulletin Nazi Spies Are Guilty

All five men and a woman on trial here as Nazi espionage agents were found guilty late Friday afternoon by a jury which deliberated only two hours and forty minutes.

The spy ring's activities against the defense of the United States in supplying national defense information to Germany was laid bare over a period of five weeks.

Motions to set aside the verdict on the grounds that it was contrary to the evidence, the facts and the law, were overruled, and Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard said that he would sentence the six Friday at 10:30 A. M. The punishment may be as high as 30 years in jail.

The defendants were: Mrs. Pauline Mayer; Kurt Frederick Ludwig, leader of the spy ring; Paul T. Borchardt, former German army major; Frederick Edward Schlosser, Karl Victor Mueller and Rene Froelich, the latter a former United States army private stationed at Governor's Island.



CIO Here Backs Parley For Browder

The Greater New York Industrial Union Council, CIO, officially endorsed the National Free Browder Congress, to be held in New York City, March 28-29, and urged all affiliated unions to send delegates. The council itself designated three delegates to attend the Congress. They are Saul Mills, executive secretary of the CIO Council; Josephine Timms, national secretary-treasurer of the American Communications Association, and Barney Lynch, member of the National Port Committee of the National Maritime Union.

City CIO Rallies to Nelson's Call

Council Urges Link to Anglo-USSR Trade Unions

Forewarning "unionism as usual" practices, the Greater New York Industrial Union Council, CIO, Thursday night pledged full support to War Production Chief Donald Nelson's production proposals and called upon President Philip Murray and the National Board of the CIO to strengthen labor's war effort by establishing a working relationship with the Anglo-Soviet Trade Union Committee.

The Council at the same time called upon President Roosevelt

(Continued on Page 2)

Issues Call For Total Output

MOBILIZE C. I. O.

Warns Appeasers, Quislings: Beware Workers' Wrath

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, March 6. — CIO President Philip Murray tonight pledged enthusiastic cooperation of 5,000,000 CIO members for the production drive launched by President Roosevelt and war production chief Donald Nelson.

In a stirring radio speech delivered over a national hookup Murray declared that every man and woman in the country "must be aroused and mobilized for total war, for a tremendous transformation from a peaceful people to a nation of warriors, if we are to turn the tide of battle from defense and retreat to offense and victory."

The CIO head warned against "complacency" and sharply assailed the "appeasers and quislings, whose subtle propaganda can be as dangerous as actual plant sabotage."

Murray hailed Nelson's plans for increasing production and his proposal for joint management-labor production committees. The CIO has long pioneered "for just such a program for mobilizing American industry for all our war production," said Murray.

"We take courage and renewed inspiration from the fact that our production chief is now urging steps which we have long advocated," Murray said. "The Joint Labor-Management Committees which he proposes are directly in line with our industry council proposal, as is the whole spirit of the program which he advances."

A CALL TO ACTION

He concluded his speech with the following call to action:

"To labor, and particularly to the members of the Congress of Industrial Organizations who I have the honor to represent, I say: Get on the job at once. Heed the call of our Commander-in-Chief and our

(Continued on Page 3)

Red Army Hurls New Reserves Into Action

LONDON, March 6 (UP). — Marshal Semyon Timoshenko's Red Army of the Ukraine was reported unofficially tonight to have recaptured Novomoskovsk, Samara River village only 12 miles from Dnepropetrovsk on the big bend of the Dnieper.

Stockholm dispatches otherwise unconfirmed said the vanguard of the Soviet forces driving westward through the Ukraine had reached the area of Novomoskovsk, forcing the German garrison to retreat to the northwest.

The capture of Novomoskovsk, northeast of Dnepropetrovsk, would represent a gain of more than 50 miles for Timoshenko's men since the last official announcement that his offensive on a broad front had reclaimed Lgovaya.

The Soviet Radio reported that "millions" of fresh and fully equipped Red Army troops had gone into action on many Soviet fronts, launching new offensives which were crushing German resistance despite the widespread use of reserves earmarked for the spring offensive.

"In a vain effort to halt our ad-

(Continued on Page 2)

Attack, and Attack to Win, Chinese Urge

Loses 3 Sons in RAF--Gives \$100,000 for Planes for USSR

LONDON, March 6.—A British mother who lost three sons, members of the RAF, in air battles against the Axis, has given \$100,000 to build four fighter planes with the request that the planes be used on the Soviet front as a salute to the Red Army's airmen.

The gift was made by Lady MacRobert who had previously given 25,000 pounds to build a bomber to be named "MacRobert's Reply," said:

"No mere words can express my admiration for what has been done and what is being done under the magnificent inspiration of Stalin," Lady MacRobert wrote Sir Archibald Sinclair, Air Secretary. "Hitler can never destroy such a spirit and people any more than he can destroy us. If we all do our utmost to help now the Allied victory may not be so far off."

"May these words reach Russia and her heroic women. I salute the indomitable heart of such a country and such women, mothers like myself, who have proudly given their sons, their all."

Red Army Hurls New Reserves Into Action

(Continued from Page 1)

to overcome German resistance, pursuing the enemy and inflicting heavy casualties, after the capture of Yuhnov on the southern front of the Smolensk salient.

The reports said that the forces which took Yuhnov and nine neighboring localities wiped out 1,500 German troops, while one patrol in that area in the last 24 hours killed 300 Germans and destroyed 14 grounded planes.

The Moscow Radio said the Soviet forces were pressing west from Yuhnov after routing the 260th

263rd and 131st German infantry divisions.

Ilya Ehrenburg, Soviet war correspondent, gave the following account of the capture of Yuhnov:

"Fighting for the town lasted several weeks. Our troops ground to dust quite a few German regiments. The enemy repeatedly rushed up reserves, now two fresh battalions, now a dozen tanks. We saw German soldiers hurrying brought up from France."

"Only six days ago German headquarters stated that German troops were holding the most important strongholds of Yuhnov, Vyazma and Rzhev. Today one

link of this chain is missing. A frosty sun shines on the ruins of Yuhnov. Many houses were burned."

Military sources in London attached considerable significance to the capture of Yuhnov, pointing out that the Soviet advance in that area meant progress for the southern arm of the Smolensk pincers, which had seemed to be checked for some time.

For the first time in three months German planes were over Moscow Thursday night. Heavy anti-aircraft fire chased off the raiders, a trail of bursting shells pursuing them across the city while searchlights swept the sky.

The Moscow Radio said that in breaking up attempts to supply the German Army trapped at Staraya Russa by air, Soviet planes found an enemy airfield and set fire to 20 planes, then in a second attack bombed about 30 transport planes which had just landed.

when the Japanese forced their first major crossing of the Sittoung River. This advance moved the battle theater from the jungles and underbrush of Burma's south-eastern flank to the flat and nearly treeless river lands of the Sittoung and Irrawaddy river valleys.

Men Up to 60 Are Called in Australia

MELBOURNE, March 6 (UP).—All Australian men up to the age of 60 must register for military service, Prime Minister John Curtin announced tonight as Australia tensed to resist imminent invasion.

Maj. Gen. Henry Gordon Bennett, who commanded Australian forces in Malaya, declared in Sydney that invasion was "a matter not of months but of weeks."

Air raid alarms sounded in Sydney this afternoon but it was announced later that the alarm was based on an erroneous report. School children were sent home and shopkeepers rushed into the street while air raid wardens took their posts, directing traffic.

Bennett reiterated the approaching menace "at the risk of being called a scare-monger." He said, however, he did "not doubt whatever that we will be able to destroy any Japanese force that attempts to land here."

(The Australian Radio, heard by CBS in New York, broadcast a report from its New Guinea correspondent that nine Japanese bombers heavily raided Lae, on the northeast coast of New Guinea, more than an hour Friday. Lae is the capital of the Australian-mandated northeast New Guinea, which includes the enemy-occupied islands of New Britain and New Ireland.

(Port Moresby, major outpost northeast of Australia, on the southeast coast of New Guinea, had been without raids for 24 hours, he said, but expected large-scale attacks at any moment.

Japanese Reveal Fear Of Philippine Uprising

WASHINGTON, March 6 (UP).—Gen. Douglas MacArthur advised the War Department today that Japanese occupation forces in the Philippines, fearful of a popular uprising against them, have ordered Filipinos to surrender all weapons and tools that might be used as weapons.

MacArthur also reported there was no enemy activity of any note on the Bataan front during the past 24 hours. He indicated that any Japanese plans for an immediate renewal of the offensive have been disrupted by the aerial bombardment in Subic Bay. There American planes sank three big transports, costing the enemy "thousands" of troops.

A copy of the Japanese decree banning possession of weapons or weapon-like tools reached MacArthur's headquarters.

The order was considered a tacit Japanese admission of native opposition. Some quarters believed the decree was inspired by the pledge of 30,000 Moros, fierce knife fighters, to battle the Japanese to the death.

Under the decree, natives in occupied areas are deprived even of their bolos, sometimes used as weapons, but customarily used as an agricultural and industrial implement. Surrender of bolos, it was pointed out, will make it difficult for the natives to earn a livelihood.

Soviets Given As Example of How to Fight Foo

DUTCH PRAISED

(By Chinese News Service)
CHUNGKING, March 6.—The importance of continuous and daring attack on the part of the Allied Forces was stressed by the government spokesman who presided over a press conference in Chungking this afternoon.

"What President Roosevelt prophetically expounded as a doctrine of victory through attrition of the enemy is being slowly but surely substantiated by fact in the recent battles in the Pacific," the spokesman said. "The Japanese may extend their invasion into Java and Burma but the appalling losses sustained in the course of their advance certainly weigh heavy on their mind. The figures of enemy combat vessels sunk off the Java coast and of enemy planes brought down in Rangoon and its vicinity are no fun for the Japanese. The Allies, in spite of their obvious losses on ground, are gaining an upper hand in the long term war of attrition against the enemy. In order, however, that such attritional warfare may prove fully effective it calls for continuous and daring attack on the part of the Allied forces because it is by such attacks that the enemy may be rendered incapable of consolidating himself in any of the areas he may temporarily occupy. The upshot of the whole situation, therefore, is this: If we make the enemy pay a high price for every inch of advance we can surely defeat Japan, but not otherwise."

The spokesman praised the high morale of the Dutch forces. Ever since the Pacific War began, he said, the fine fighting spirit of the Dutch forces has been an object of admiration by the Chinese people. The latest pledges of both the Dutch Army and Navy that they will carry out smashing offensives against the invading forces are most gratifying.

Commenting on the Russo-German war situation the spokesman said that the recent fighting in Russia proves once more that hard fighting is the key to victory. Future historians will find it difficult, he said, to over-praise the bravery of the Soviet Army and people. The encirclement and annihilation of the German Sixteenth Army at Staryaya Russa are at once a tactical success on the part of the defenders and an overwhelming victory of their massive striking power. Of all the comrades now dedicated to the task of destroying Axis aggression the Soviet people and their leaders perhaps know best that an all out effort to the point of staking every ounce of their nation's energy is required to emerge triumphant in this titanic struggle.

This spirit, said the government spokesman in Chungking, has guided the Soviet Army throughout the past eight months and judging from the recent battle the same spirit is gathering ever increasing momentum among the teeming millions of embattled Russians.

China Getting Aid Via India

Chinese Constructing Highway Across Vast Himalaya Peaks

CHUNGKING, March 6 (UP).—Carried part way on the backs of elephants which lurch through dense jungle, war materials have started to reach China by one of the two new supply routes from India replacing the railway from Rangoon to the Burma Road, it was learned today.

The first shipments along the "jungle trail" were hauled over the mountains from India to Burma and carried by boats before they reached the head of the Burma Road at Lashio, from where Chinese trucks speeded them into Yunnan Province.

British and Chinese engineers were rushing construction of a highway to permit through truck hauls from India to Burma and to eliminate the need for the necessary. Officials here expected them to finish in several months work which normally would take several years.

Simultaneously, Chinese engineers were building a second highway across the mountains of Northeast India, part of the mighty Himalayas. They faced tremendous engineering problems that would delay use of this route longer than use of the other highway.

The newspaper Ta Kung Pao reported from Kunming, capital of Yunnan Province, that the provincial government was mustering huge groups of laborers to work on the roads and would send them across Burma to India.

Name New Brazil Envoy

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 6 (UP).—President Getulio Vargas has appointed Fernando Lodo Funcao as counselor of the Brazilian Embassy in Washington to succeed Arno Konder, who recently died, it was announced today.



Blimps' Nest—First lighter-than-air base to be completed on the Atlantic coast since 1911, the new Naval Air Station at Weymouth, Mass., is commissioned as one of its blimps cruises overhead. The blimps are used for patrol duty over the Atlantic.

CIO Here Pledges to Act on Nelson's Call

Council Rallies Production Drive, Urges Link to Anglo-USSR Labor

(Continued from Page 1)

and Congress to implement the war effort by entering "into full military alliance with Great Britain, the U.S.S.R., China and other United Nations" and called for "immediate consideration to opening a western front."

WIRE McARTHUR

The Council meeting sent a warm and grateful message to General Douglas A. MacArthur for his "great leadership and inspiration," declaring:

"We pledge ourselves to fulfill with equal devotion and sacrifice, on the front line or production line, whatever task may be required of us in this struggle for the utter destruction of the forces of fascism."

The production resolution called upon New York CIO workers to establish special committees in every department and plant to discuss ways and means of increasing production and eliminating waste. It also urged that these committees initiate conferences with foremen and employers for the purpose of carrying out production improvements.

The same resolution called upon Mayor LaGuardia to convene a citywide conference of labor and industry immediately in order "to bring about the utilization of every plant, factory and idle machine in the area of Greater New York."

Stimulated by sharp and effective remarks from Council President Joseph Curran, Lewis Merrill, president of the United Office and Professional Workers of America, and James Lustig, president of District 4, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, the council delegates unanimously condemned "unionism as usual" and pledged full consideration on the one great task of today "to win the war against fascism."

CURRAN URGES ACTION

President Curran, who stressed that "petty disputes have got to go by the board," declared:

"We're working now on a life and death issue. Every member of CIO has got to get behind this council, behind the CIO, the Administration and the armed forces for one purpose—and that is to win the war against fascism."

Commenting on the magnificent achievements of the Red Army, Curran pointed out that "we've got a responsibility to do more than admire that army and lean on it."

"They need support, all-out, unstinting support," he said. "We've got to produce that support. We can't be parasites riding on the back of an army like that."

Lewis Merrill stressed that "the time for talk of sacrifices has gone—the time to make those sacrifices has come."

"Our victory depends upon our ability to make possible the defeat of the United Nations over the Axis," Mr. Merrill said. "The answer is production at any cost." Merrill, whose speech was enthusiastically applauded, suggested that American workers "emulate the Soviet Union."

"The red-baited Soviet Union had a job to perform and it did it," he pointed out. "And the red-baited labor movement of our own country has a job to perform and must do it. Labor has got to plunge all the way into a full-fledged victory program. Labor has got to realize its responsibilities and its opportunities."

LABOR'S RESPONSIBILITY

James Lustig emphasized labor's responsibility in bringing about a Western Front against the Axis.

On the War Fronts

(AS OF MARCH 5th)

By A VETERAN COMMANDER

The Japanese have cut all the east-west railroads on the island of Java. They report the capture of Batavia, but this is not yet confirmed from United Nations sources. They are also repeating the maneuver which yielded them both Hongkong and Singapore against Surabaya. Another naval base will seemingly fall to a land turning attack. Another instance of help being sent "too little and too late."

In Burma the situation does not seem to have changed materially, except that the Japanese are still closer to Rangoon, obviously hampered only by the mud of the surrounding rice-paddies.

Thus the Japanese web has been stretched from the International Date Line to the Irrawaddy (or almost) and from the Amur to the southern fringes of the Malay and East Indies Barrier. The net is stretched very thin. This fact is reflected in the total absence of Japanese planes over Subic Bay when General MacArthur's tiny air force attacked and sank 30,000 tons of Japanese transports with thousands of troops crowded aboard them. Australia seems to be the place to crack the net from, but it must be done not with homeopathic doses of force. Not with DEFENSE, but with ATTACK. Enough things have been "defended" of late in the Pacific. Just look at MacArthur: he gives us a shining example of an ever present spirit of attack.

Nothing is happening in Libya.

The capture of Yuhnov by the Red Army not only means that the Germans have lost an important road center, but that a potential menace to the Yelnya salient of Soviet troops has been removed. Yuhnov was a very strongly fortified center with a mine field of some 300 square miles around it. In relation to Vyazma it was the southern counterpart of Rzhev which is still being hammered down.

The fact that two Junkers transports which landed on an air field near Staraya Russa with supplies for the besieged 16th German Army were immediately destroyed by Soviet artillery fire indicates the difficult tactical situation of von Borckhardt's men. Even their airdrops must be in good view of the besiegers and within direct artillery range.

Daniel Brigham, New York Times' Berlin correspondent notes that the German radio spokesman "made a slip" in mentioning the "Yelnya region" as a scene of operations. Mr. Brigham is a bit late. The Germans about three weeks ago or more mentioned the fact that "Russian troops were hung up in the Yelnya salient." This salient became very clearly defined when Dorogobuzh was captured.

NOTE ON "GENERALS": the recent "purge" conducted by PM among its "generals" did not do much good. The new "general" is just as amateurish as his predecessor, gold braid or no gold braid. For instance, yesterday he wrote about "Stalin's recklessness with reserves." Such a statement denotes a complete lack of understanding of Soviet tactics which are characterized precisely by extremely economical expenditure of human life. The very slowness of the reduction of the German strong points is due to the use of artillery mainly as contrasted with the reckless application of storming tactics.

Why doesn't PM try a Second Lieutenant or even a Lance Corporal for a change? They might know something about fighting!

Union Charges Mexico Mine Firm Aids Tokio

Production Shutdown Called Sabotage; Labor Exposes Fifth Columnists

By Alfred Miller

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, March 6.—The mining company "La Azul," of Texaco, Guerrero, has ceased production of an important mineral for the manufacture of steel because it can no longer export this product to Japan, the Industrial Union of Mine, Metallurgical and Similar Workers of Mexico charged today.

The union accused this company of fifth column activity and declared that the majority of stocks of the enterprise are held by Japanese.

"La Azul" had been producing a mineral called spato fluor, used in the manufacture of steel. It suspended mining operations several weeks ago, when export to Japan became impossible. When the union objected, a written agreement was reached according to which production was to be resumed as soon as the company or the union could find a new market for the product.

"We easily found a buyer in the United States," union officials declare. "But now the company refuses to stick to its agreement. It refuses to sell the stocks on hand and definitely rejects any idea to resume production."

The union insists that this attitude "is sabotage of the united war effort and Mexico's industrial development."

Further evidence of trade union vigilance against fifth column activities comes from the state of Sonora.

In or around Agiabampo or near Tecsalcan, a secret radio station is functioning, trade unions charge. Otto Herman, a well-known Nazi, and an Italian called Grosso have been located in this neighborhood and neither has known occupation, they say.

At the Hotel Biarri in Navojos, Sonora, a former member of Franco's General Staff is stationed, whose name is Jose P. Sanders, according to the same sources. He is a naturalized American of German origin.

Sanders appears to be the head of all Axis nationals in this region, the union reporter declares. Through the person of Abraham Ramirez, agent of the Japanese Dr. Ieda, he is connected with other Japanese from whom federal agents took a portable broadcasting set recently. The unions further report re-

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Mayor Reviews Citizen's Defense Corps Today

Mobilization to Show Equipment of Works Emergency Division

Mayor LaGuardia and other city officials this afternoon will review and inspect 300 batteries of the Citizens Defense Corps in the first general mobilization of men and equipment of the Works Emergency Division of the city's civilian defense set-up.

B'klyn Citizens Push Fight to Save 5c Fare

Thousands of Petitions Signed, Delegation Sees Sen. Muzzicato

The campaign to save the five cent fare has gained tremendous support from the people of Kings County, Max Torchin, executive secretary of the Progressive Committee, announced yesterday.

A delegation headed by Mr. Torchin presented 15,000 signatures collected in the past two weeks to Sen. Charles Muzzicato in his Brooklyn home, urging the passage of his bill which will freeze the five cent fare until after the war.

The Senator stated that he would present the petitions to the Senate on Monday.

The delegation included Steve Krall, business agent of Local 302, Cafeteria Employees Union; A. Du Bartell, educational director of Local 89, Cooks Union; Josephine Timms, American Communications Association; Joseph Dermody, chairman of the Progressive Committee, ALP, Kings County and vice-president of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers; Ed Young, Michael Wollin and George Imolin of the Progressive Committee, ALP.

Union Recesses Westinghouse And GE Talks

Negotiations for renewal of union contracts with the General Electric Company and the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company were adjourned last night, according to an announcement by the union, the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (GEU).

After a recess, negotiations will be reconvened at a "date determined by the union." The two firms are the largest in the nation's electrical and machine manufacturing industry.

The union is the certified collective bargaining agent for approximately 175,000 employees of the two companies, divided among 26 plants of General Electric and 30 plants of Westinghouse Electric. The union now has contracts with both firms.

Cite Japanese Atrocities

CANBERRA, Australia, March 6 (UP).—Attorney General Herbert Ewart said in the House of Representatives today that the Government had received "certain reports" regarding Japanese atrocities against residents of Hongkong, and that it was in communication with the British government, which accepted full responsibility for dealing with the matter.

Bronx 7th A.D. First to Hit Sunday Worker Goal

Meet Bob Appel, organizer of the Communist Party, 7th A.D., Bronx. His is New York State's number one section in the Sunday Worker circulation drive—the first to reach its May day quota exactly two months ahead of time! There's a real production timetable for you!

Said Bob, "Our goal was to reach the May 1 quota by March 15, and we jumped the gun on that. The reason? I think it was largely because every one on the section committee really believed in the possibilities of the Sunday Worker drive. We gave up our old standards, our old way of working. We set our sights higher."

As we write, the 7th A.D.—by no means a large section as Party sections go—has already collected 463 home delivery subscriptions, the best record in the city. One-third of the membership is enrolled and active in the Browder Brigade. One-half of the membership has already made concrete contributions to the success of the drive.

"We got our own feelings on the drive across to the membership," he continued, "and we weren't satisfied with long-term pledges of activity. We now get a pledge from individuals every single week—and we check week by week. It's one thing if someone pledges to get five subs by May 1. He can always say, 'Well, I'll get them next week.' But when we get a weekly pledge, we expect production. Our membership is producing!"

Store and Ad Signs Affected By City Order

City officials yesterday issued orders that all electric advertising and business signs in the city, including window lights and displays which reflected light into the street, are to be turned out at the close of business daily unless some other remains on the premises to extinguish them in case of an air raid alarm.

The order becomes effective, but gives sign-owners 10 days to wire their signs for compliance. It prohibits time-clock switches or control apparatus intended to be operated by air raid wardens.

Failure to comply will result in revocation of the city permit to maintain an electric sign. The order supplements Mayor F. H. LaGuardia's recent instructions warning owners of large outdoor advertising signs, to wire their displays so they can be turned off at an instant's notice.

Save Electric Power, F.D.R. Urges Nation

WASHINGTON, March 6 (UP).—President Roosevelt appealed to the nation today to economize as much as possible in the use of electric power needed in vital war industries.

The President asked especially that his plea be spread by press and radio to persons in charge of government buildings throughout the country.

His plea also applies to civilians, Mr. Roosevelt told a press conference.

In regard to the government buildings, he said he was using the press and radio method of notification in order to save a large amount of paper work and expenses.

Due to the constantly increasing demand for electricity in war industry, the President said it was essential that every single kilowatt be saved.

He requested everybody in government service, both in Washington and in the field, to restrict the use of power to the minimum essential to efficient operation.

'Best Week Ever' in British Plane Plants

LONDON, March 6 (UP).—Col. J. J. Llewellyn, new Minister of Aircraft Production, said today that last week was the "best ever" in British aircraft production.

Llewellyn said that aircraft frame production was satisfactory.

Director, whose energy and guidance has contributed greatly to the results. He also singled out the loyalty and consistency of the section's Browder Brigades.

Leading the section in a close race are branches 2, 3, and 12.

The work of the section is also characterized by the speed with which they set up, in smooth operation, a home delivery system based on a plan proposed by the district.

As an example of the way in which the 7th A.D. works, you can see what they did with one branch which was lagging behind in the drive. Section leaders sat down with the branch and had a long discussion, explaining the political importance of the drive and the practical methods which had evolved from it. As a result 17 branch members went out in the neighborhood the following Sunday, and turned in 46 subs as a result of one day's work!

Section members who work in metal, wholesale-retail, needle, and many other industries, are busy selling the subs to their shopmates at the bench. Throughout the section a spirit of socialist competition acts as a spur to the whole drive. Branches compete with branches, groups with groups, and individuals with individuals. And the section itself competes with the 2nd A.D., Bronx. Branch organizers call on the phone to ask their standing. They run out to get in the one or two more subs that will put them in the lead.

With this spirit the membership has approached people they never before dreamed of approaching—and with successful results! Bob paid tribute to another Bob, Bob Albert, the Section Daily Worker

C.I.O. Seamen Pledge Support to Nelson Appeal

FDR Signs \$32 Billion War Measure

Brings Total Military Funds Since Dec. 7 To \$85,000,000,000

WASHINGTON, March 6 (UP).—President Roosevelt today signed the largest appropriation bill in the nation's history, a measure carrying \$32,762,737,900 for prosecution of the war.

This measure brought to about \$85,000,000,000 the amount of funds voted for war purposes by Congress since the Pearl Harbor attack Dec. 7. The total since beginning of the so-called defense program in June, is about \$145,000,000,000.

The new appropriation carries \$30,412,737,900 in cash and contract authorizations for \$2,350,000,000. The act provides more than \$23,400,000,000 for the war department, including \$13,252,200,000 for tanks, ordnance and supplies, and \$3,011,512,000 for expediting war production.

Although details of types and amounts of purchases to be financed by the huge war fund have not been disclosed, Congressional consideration of the measure revealed that it will pay for essential equipment for an army of 3,000,000 men.

CIO Union Wins Pay Boost at Stern Brothers

Stern Brothers department store granted the demands of the United Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employees of America yesterday for a five-day, 40-hour week and from \$1.50 to \$2 per week wage increase for more than 1,000 selling and non-selling workers.

The increases are retroactive as of Dec. 1, 1941, and this week's pay envelopes carried in addition to regular pay, the accrued increases for three months.

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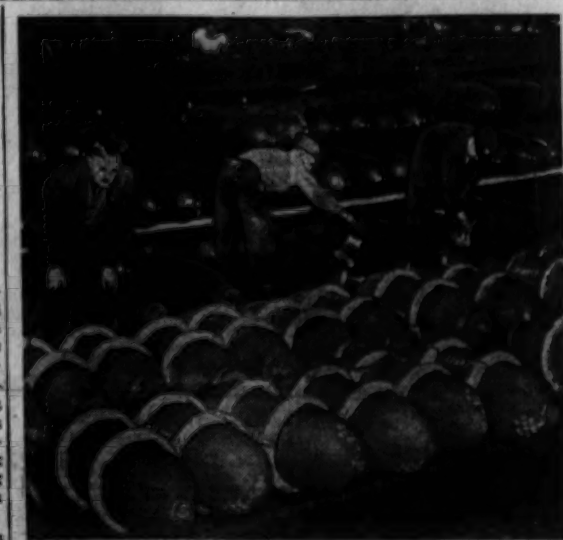
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BOB APPEL



Going to the Axis—By Air! Rows of 500-pound demolition bombs shown in a manufacturing plant in the Philadelphia Ordnance District. Bands around the capsules of destruction are to facilitate handling in shipment. They will be taken to a plant to be filled with high explosive and then are ready to be delivered to the Axis—via the air.

Poll-Taxers Snipe at FSA Food-Aid Plan

By Eva Lapin (Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Congressional charges about "collective-farm" experiments fill the air in sniping attacks against the Farm Security Administration.

First heard in the House during consideration of the Dept. of Agriculture appropriation for 1943, it's certain that the same howl to curtail FSA funds will foul the air when the Senate takes up the bill.

The cry of "Soviet experiments" will be used in the same manner as the "fan-dancing" charge was hurled against the Office of Civilian Defense—to discredit the work of a government agency which is making a valuable contribution toward the war effort.

WICKARD'S CALL Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard told the House Appropriations Committee that in reaching the goals of the Food for Freedom program "our greatest opportunity, percentage-wise at least, is to get increased agricultural production from the small farms of this country."

And that is what the FSA has been doing—giving financial help and supervision to small farmers for increased food production both for domestic use and to the United Nations.

In 1939 half of the country's farmers produced only 10 per cent of the total value of all farm commodities. It is on these small farms, where there is shortage of labor, that the greatest opportunity lies to expand agricultural production.

Secretary Wickard has pointed out that "increased needs over 1943 over 1941 are such that about 2,000,000 of our lowest-income farmers could produce about 32 per cent of the increased milk needed, 70 per cent of the eggs, 46 per cent of the truck tomatoes for canning, and 78 per cent of the peas for canning."

HELPING THE FARMERS FSA is the only agency that has been helping the low-income farmers—the 47.6 per cent of our farm families who produced crops with a total value of \$600 or less. These small farmers must have governmental assistance to carry out the Food for Freedom program. They don't have sufficient machinery, livestock or seeds. To cut off FSA aid means eliminating them from the food supply of the Allies.

Southern poll-taxers in Congress and spokesmen for the wealthy, large-scale farmers, such as the American Farm Bureau Federation, are less concerned with achieving the Food for Freedom program than they are with hampering and harassing the work of FSA.

For the last month charges about "inefficiency," the "pressure-group activities," and "poll-tax payments" of FSA have received front-page headlines. Senator Harry Byrd of Virginia, big apple orchard owner, has been chiefly responsible for all this noise through his Joint Committee on Non-Essential Expenditures.

The FSA has been supervising four farm projects on which the land is owned cooperatively and 11 other projects on which a portion of the land is farmed collectively.

FSA is not trying to sneak "collectivism" into the United States. It is trying to find methods of offsetting the trend toward large-scale, corporate farming at the expense of small family-size farms.

The Lake Dick project, which particularly enraged Poll-Tax Congressman Tarver from Georgia is a very modest development in Jefferson County, Ark., on which 26 families have been farming on a cooperative basis and doing very well. Last year they showed a profit of \$35,000 which will be equally divided among all the families, according to the hours worked, after paying off a portion of the government loan.

FSA Administrator C. B. Baldwin

Curran Hails Production Call; Furniture Union Backs Speech

Declaring that Donald Nelson's new productions plans contain "the means for adjusting all equities between labor and management without any interruption of the country's production efforts," the National Maritime Union and Furniture Workers Union Local 76-B yesterday pledged all-out support in the battle to smash the Axis.

Court Denies Interstate Fare Increase Here

3 Railroads Restrained From 10% Boost In City Area

Supreme Court Justice Samuel H. Hofstadter yesterday made permanent a temporary injunction restraining the Long Island Railroad, the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company and the New York Central Railroad from increasing their intra-state passenger rates in the New York City area 10 per cent.

The injunction was sought by the State Transit Commission and the City of New York.

While technically affecting only the city area, it was pointed out that it also is binding on the rest of the state unless the order should be successfully appealed by the railroads.

The railroads had sought to increase their fares 10 per cent in accordance with a ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission Jan. 21. Previously, the State Public Service Commission had denied the application of railroads for a 10 per cent increase in commutation rates within the state.

Agree on Supply

CANBERRA, March 6 (UP).—Australia and New Zealand have reached unanimity of views on problems of strategy and supply in the Pacific, it was announced today.

"Now, cane is frequently raised on very large plantations, frequently owned and controlled by the sugar companies. Personally, I would rather see that control be vested more nearly in someone who is tied to the land, and I think that certainly there is nothing in the cooperative pattern that is undemocratic."

Baldwin cited figures, which stunned even the hard-bitten Appropriations Committee, to show the startling rise in landless farmers. Between 1930 and 1940, there was a 46 per cent rise in the number of farm non-operators.

On the other hand, large-scale, corporate farming has been increasing at a very rapid rate. In the same ten-year period, there was an increase of 78 per cent in "farm factories," resulting in 3,767 farms of 5,000 acres or over.

THE MUSIC ROOM

presently presents on KEYNOTE RECORDINGS New Soviet Releases! THE INTERNATIONAL Russian Theatre Chorus & Orchestra FROM KIEV TO LUBLIN Ukrainian State Chorus Ensemble PERIKOLA K. M. Novikova & Bolshoi Orch. THE PATHWAY Ukrainian Chorus MOUNTAINS OF THE CAUCASUS Cliff on the Volga Red Army Chorus

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GOLDSTEIN'S 223 E. 14th St. GR. 3-3993 Permanent wave \$3 and \$5. 35c per item. 3 items \$1.

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Must Pay Poll Tax 2 Years In Advance

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The fact that the sole purpose of the poll tax in the eight Southern states which impose it is to reduce the number of voters is clearly shown by data on which the tax is collected. In order to vote in some of these states next November you were required to pay your poll tax in full nearly two years ago. If you didn't, even if you could afford to, it is too late now to pay the tax.

In Alabama to vote next November a voter had to pay the tax, plus all arrears, before last Jan. 31. In Mississippi the tax had to be paid before Jan. 1, 1940. In Arkansas, to be eligible to vote next November, the tax must have been paid last Oct. 1.

The National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax, which is mobilizing opponents of the anti-democratic procedure to testify in support of the Pepper bill in hearings before the Senate Judiciary Committee next Thursday, pointed out that the system of collecting the tax far ahead of the date of election means that voters are unaware of the real issues of the election when they are required to qualify themselves to vote.

The Pepper bill, sponsored by Sen. Claude Pepper of Florida, would abolish the poll tax as a requirement for voting in federal elections. Labor, progressive and civic organizations and scores of influential individuals are supporting the measure.

Dinner for Rabbi Miller, Soon to Join U. S. Army

On the eve of his departure for the army, Rabbi Moses Miller, president of the Jewish People's Committee, will be honored by leading Jewish organizations and individuals at a testimonial banquet tonight.

The banquet will be held at Hotel Piccadilly, 227 W. 45th St. Tickets priced at \$2, may still be obtained at the committee's office, 1133 B'way.

SALE ENDS MARCH 15th

Prices will be higher immediately following this sale. . . . And it won't be the last increase too. . . . Further price rises are certain to come. . . . Soon too. . . . So don't say we didn't warn you. . . . We suggest you come during the weekdays to avoid the crowds. . . .

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Memorable Scenes from Mooney's Fight for Freedom



He's Free: The camera here captures a moment of triumph for the whole labor movement. After 32 years in prison Tom Mooney steps out of his cell in San Quentin a free man, Jan. 7, 1933.



Welcome Back to Freedom: Here are scenes from the great and spontaneous celebration of workers and people from all walks of life in San Francisco when they welcomed Tom Mooney back to freedom two days after his release. Tom is leading



the parade. Behind him to the right is his brother, John. At the extreme left is Harry Bridges, West Coast CIO leader. The picture at the right shows a part of the mammoth crowd that lined the streets on that historic day.

Communists Mourn Mooney's Death

'In Tom Mooney's Name Let Us Build Unity of American Labor'

(Continued from Page 1)

unions of the skilled crafts. Brutally reactionary politics, sharing in the loot of unprecedented war profits, made use of the criminal courts of California as a means to destroy any who dared to introduce trade unionism into new fields.

Tom Mooney was sentenced to death by a frenzied reaction that was a combination of greed and exploitation of labor, corruption in politics and a corresponding stagnation in the labor movement. He was convicted on false evidence of a crime of which he did not share the slightest shadow of guilt, utterly strange to his life's record, his beliefs and those of the labor movement.

Tom Mooney's distinction was in the fact that he became the leader of a movement for the spreading of the organization of the American Federation of Labor beyond the narrow field of the skilled crafts, that in doing so he brilliantly understood the historic significance of his work in the light of historic destiny of the labor movement. He pursued his course in defiance of reaction and stagnation in the labor movement itself. Where imprisonment and even death became the threatened penalty for performance of his duty to his union and his class, Tom Mooney went ahead without fear. The annals of the American trade union movement contain no epic more magnificent than the long struggle for a quarter of a century that grew out of the faith and the work of Mooney.

Son of an Irish-American coal miner, Tom Mooney had no educational opportunities, but found the priceless key to enlightenment and the advance of his class in the science of the modern labor movement. Studying by night after labor in an iron foundry, Mooney made himself capable of understanding the underlying principles of modern history and the emancipation of his people. Mooney became a student of Marx and Engels and a devoted follower of Eugene V. Debs. The emancipation of labor became the lodestar of his life. His mastery of the strategy and tactics of the labor movement, in the light of his Marxist studies, made it possible for him to make his great contribution to the development of the trade union movement, not through sectarian fads, but through the inexorable development of the existing labor movement to higher forms. Himself a member of the American Federation of Labor in good standing for more than thirty years, he resolutely adhered to his firm belief that the future of the labor movement would reach beyond the narrow bounds of craft organization and would embrace the whole of the working class.

Throughout nearly a quarter of a century of imprisonment, first under sentence of death, and later for many years of imprisonment, Mooney became the friend and adviser of all honest elements of the labor movement. Even while locked in prison the powerful personality of Mooney was able to surmount all difficulties to the extent that he became a pillar of light in the movement for labor unity. His honesty inspired respect even where hate and fear still linger. Mooney's strength and incorruptible courage made it possible for him actually to become one of the strongest figures in the political movement of labor that mounted to great heights in California with the New Deal. In turn his example inspired great deeds on the part of labor. The growth of the trade unions was stimulated by influences on which must be counted that of Mooney.

Tom Mooney was a symbol of the confidence in the working class and its destiny. Never sinking to the narrow bickering and division which the enemies of labor encourage in the unions; Tom always understood the first principles of unity; that those who start baiting against the "Left" are really injuring the entire labor movement by disrupting its unity. Tom understood that the trade union movement has not only a past and a present but also a future. Tom understood that the labor movement of the nation is vital, as Lincoln said it was, through the ties that bind the working people "of all nations and tongues and kindreds." Tom Mooney understood that when the workers of a great foreign land triumphed over the Czar of Russia and set up a great Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. Through all of the furious struggles with reaction Tom Mooney knew from beginning to end that the Socialist State could not be otherwise than a friend and a strength to his own native land, America.

Tom understood, as perhaps no man could understand except one who has himself stood in the shadow of the gallows under unjust sentence, the meaning of the use of the criminal courts as a weapon of struggle against the labor movement. Even on his death bed, Tom Mooney became the chairman of the Citizen's Committee to Free Earl Browder and closed his life with some of the most brilliant work he has ever done in the struggle which he declared was essential for the welfare of America—for the liberation of Earl Browder, the General Secretary of the Communist Party.

Tom Mooney understood war, because Tom Mooney, born in the starvation and misery of an unorganized coal camp, understood that the political struggle is inevitably carried into the extreme of violence by the forces of class exploitation and reaction. Tom Mooney understood this war—a war of advanced humanity for liberation against the bloody beast of fascism. Tom Mooney called for the unity of labor; Tom Mooney called for an end to the division and splitting, of baiting of brother against brother in the trade unions. Tom Mooney understood the need for all of his native land America to unite to win this war by which alone, he truly and correctly believed, the great labor movement could continue and thrive and grow to still greater proportions.

In the name of Tom Mooney let us unify the 11,000,000 members of the labor movement in still stronger unity. In the name of the great hero of the labor movement let us win the victory.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY,
WM. Z. FOSTER, National Chairman
ROBERT MINOR, Acting Secretary

Labor Martyr Dies, Was 59

Succumbs to Long Illness Caused by 23 Years of Prison Frame-Up

(Continued from Page 1)

was released without trial while Mrs. Mooney and Weinberg were tried and acquitted on the same evidence that had been used against the victims.

Mooney upon conviction was sentenced to be hanged, but labor protests against the case immediately assumed world-wide proportions which culminated in the summer of 1917 in a gigantic demonstration before the United States Embassy in Russia.

The United States Ambassador cabled President Woodrow Wilson who in turn appointed a special commission to investigate the case.

In January, 1918, his commission reported that in its opinion Mooney and Billings had not been accorded a fair trial and Wilson urged a new trial.

COMMUTES SENTENCE

No action was taken by California authorities, however, and on Nov. 28, 1918, Wilson dispatched two urgent telegrams to Gov. Stephens who finally commuted Mooney's sentence to life imprisonment.

From that day to the afternoon when Gov. Culbert L. Olson, fulfilling a campaign pledge, granted a full pardon to Mooney, world labor made the case one of its major issues.

Mooney throughout his imprisonment had refused offers of parole and insisted on nothing less than full exoneration of the crime falsely charged against him. Once his own freedom was secured, he devoted himself to securing the release of his friend and co-worker, Billings.

UNDERWORLD WITNESSES

The witnesses used against the two men were drawn from the dregs of the underworld and included such specimens as the semi-insane Edeau women who testified that they had not been present at the scene of the explosion but that their "astral bodies" had watched Mooney more than a mile away.

Other witnesses were John McDonald, a drug addict, a prostitute who admitted she used narcotics, and Frank C. Oxman, a notorious cattle thief. All of them later admitted they perjured themselves, but state courts and the United States Supreme Court alike refused to upset the guilty verdict.

Throughout his long imprisonment Mooney kept up a constant and daily fight for freedom, never relaxing the long struggle for a moment. Even when illness plagued him, he continued the struggle without let-up. He fought his case through California courts a score of times and once in 1933 succeeded in forcing himself to trial on a second murder indictment upon which he was acquitted.

In a great tribute to Mooney's unflinching spirit, Robert Minor, present acting secretary of the Communist Party and the first man to organize the Mooney defense movement, described him as one of those rare men "made of concrete and steel" and called him one of the greatest representatives of the American working class.

Others who leapt to the defense of Mooney in the first days of the great frame-up included William Z. Foster, Charles E. Ruthenberg, Jack Johnstone and Eugene V. Debs.

In his youth Mooney had campaigned for Debs as candidate for President of the United States and had been an active worker on the famous "Red Special," the campaign train on which Debs toured the country in 1912.

One of the greatest tragedies of Mooney's life was the death of his

mother Mary at the age of 85 before he had won his freedom. She had devoted her entire life to her son's cause, and in her last years had made an international tour in his behalf. Prison authorities refused to grant Mooney the privilege of attending her funeral, although she was laid to rest not far from San Quentin prison itself.

Mooney was born in Chicago in 1883. His father was a miner and a militant unionist, and one of Mooney's earliest memories was of his family forced to pack and flee from a small mining community after his father had been framed on trumped up charges in a strike situation.

Mooney's father died when he was still young and Mooney as a boy supported his large family on his earnings as an apprentice molder. He was a life-long paid-up member of the International Molders' Union, and retained his standing as an honorary member throughout his imprisonment.

In his youth Mooney once won a subscription contest for a Socialist magazine and as a prize was given a trip to Geneva as an honorary delegate to an International Socialist Congress.

He was an active labor organizer from the day he first went to work and he will forever remain as one of American labor's greatest, most courageous and most consistent representatives.

PARDONED

Upon his final pardon from prison, in a memorable scene in the chambers of the California State Legislature, Mooney dedicated himself anew to the struggle for "a better social order."

Speaking of the trade unions on that occasion, he said: "I know of no greater force in this world today that can prevent the onward march of a terrific, dark and sinister fascist reaction that is creeping over the world and that force is the economic organizations of the workers and I shall dedicate and devote my life to bringing about unity in the American labor scene."

BROWDER, TRIBUTE

Earl Browder, now imprisoned himself in Atlanta penitentiary, was the first to hail the freedom of Tom Mooney.

"Mooney's release," he said at the time, "is a long delayed justice to a magnificent fighter, one of the finest representatives the American working class has produced. More significant still, this even marks a great victory of progress and democracy over the combined forces of greed, reaction and exploitation, a victory which brings a better life in all respects, to the workers and democratic masses of our country generally."

It was fitting that Tom Mooney at his death was the head of the great movement to free Earl Browder from prison.



Proof of Tom Mooney's innocence was this unforgettable photograph introduced at his trial. It shows Mooney, second from the top, watching the preparedness day parade miles away from the place where the explosion occurred and for which Mooney was framed.



Fight Goes On: Although Mooney was a free man when this picture was taken he was pledging his friend and co-victim of the frame-up that the fight would go on until Warren Billings was also free. One of Mooney's first acts on winning freedom was to visit Billings to make this pledge.

Browder Committee Wires Condolences

The following wire was sent to John Mooney, brother of Tom Mooney, the San Francisco Central Labor Council and the San Francisco Industrial Union Council by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Executive Secretary, Citizens' Committee to Free Earl Browder, on the death of Tom Mooney, National Chairman of the Citizens' Committee:

"With you we mourn the untimely death of our Tom Mooney. He died as he lived, brave, courageous, determined, loving justice and with but a single thought to see all men free. In labor's heart the name of Tom Mooney is engraved deeply. He is the everlasting symbol of courage, justice and freedom. In every country of the world his going will be mourned. The peoples of the United Nations will on the battlefield and in the mills, mines and factories remember Tom's hatred of Hitlerism. The peoples of the enslaved countries will cherish his name in their determination to rise from under the yoke of the Axis. As National Chairman of the Citizens' Committee to Free Earl Browder Tom Mooney gave everything he had as always. His last words to us of a few days ago was that he will address from his sick bed via telephone the Free Browder Congress on March 23 and 24. With you we will carry on where Tom left off: Justice to all and victory for our country over the forces of fascism. ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN.

Tom Mooney's Words: 'One More Job to Be Done--Free Browder'

(Continued from Page 1)

of the need to exterminate it, and expressed his love and loyalty to this country in these days of crisis.

He made plans to write his memoirs and to tour around the country once more to appeal to his many friends in the labor movement for Browder. On the anniversary of his release, Jan. 7, he issued a nationwide plea for the release of Earl Browder. His last message to our Committee was a plan to address our National Conference to Free Browder, by telephone or if he was too weak he offered to make a record so he could add his voice some way to the nationwide appeal to President Roosevelt on behalf of Earl Browder.

The voice of Tom Mooney addressed to labor and other progressive Americans was of inestimable worth to our Committee. He was labor's most famous prisoner, honored and revered by all organizations. One favorable reply to his appeal for Browder from a local union in the Midwest was typical: "If Tom Mooney says it's so—it's so!"

We cannot replace that gallant voice. But in his name and to honor his memory we must finish the "one more job to do" which Tom Mooney had on his mind when he died—free Earl Browder. In deep sorrow, with a sense of personal loss shared by our Committee with the people of America, we part with our dear friend and fellow-worker, Tom Mooney and pledge to carry on to the uttermost of our ability the unfinished task laid down by Tom Mooney.

Marcantonio Says Dies 'Plagiarized' Report

Text of Murray's Radio Address

Charges He Palmed Off 10-Cent Booklet as His Own

'Expose' Was in Any Public Library

(Special to the Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, March 6.—The following is the full text of CIO President Philip Murray's radio address tonight entitled "We Will Work to Win."

The President of the United States and Donald Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, have challenged labor and industry to speed up war production immediately, on a greater scale than has ever been attempted in any country in the history of mankind. I am going to accept this challenge tonight on behalf of the 3,000,000 working men and women who make up the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Our President is now our Commander-in-Chief in a world which threatens not only our nation's security and our very lives, but all our freedoms, our way of life and our living standards, as no previous war has ever done. There can be no question of the response of true American working men and women to the demands of our Commander-in-Chief in such a war.

It is the wholehearted and enthusiastic response of good soldiers of democracy who know that everything depends upon united and disciplined support of our great leader.

But I can go much further than this. For I speak for the working people, who have more at stake in this war than perhaps any other section of our population. We are fighting nations whose economy is based on slave labor. In Germany, Italy and Japan there are no labor unions, as we know them. On the contrary, the first aim of any Nazi or Fascist movement is to destroy the labor unions. Labor leaders are stood up against the wall and shot. Workers who seek better conditions in the shop are hounded, beaten, placed in concentration camps or murdered.

Without union protection and without democracy, the workers are ground down to coolie wage levels and intolerable working conditions. They are treated as voiceless instruments of their dictators, their war-lords and their industrialists. In every country conquered by Hitler and his gang, like conditions, or even worse, have been imposed on the working population. A similar fate will certainly be in store for the working people of America, if our fighting strength is not sufficient to crush the military might of the Axis.

We know that this is labor's war. We of labor must be more loyal followers and patriotic citizens. We are and must continue to be leaders in the demand for more production and for every step that is necessary to win the war.

Certainly the history of the war to date leaves no room for complacency. Hitler has counted on the softness and the complacency of every country he has conquered. The Japanese have taken full advantage of our unpreparedness. Furthermore, the months which lie immediately ahead will be of crucial importance, particularly in the field of industrial production.

Our whole country, and every man and woman in it, must be aroused and mobilized for total war, for a tremendous transformation from a peaceful people to a nation of warriors. If we are to turn the tide of defense and retreat to offense and victory. When I speak of a nation of warriors, I am thinking of the men in industrial workers, modern mechanized warfare calls for some 18 workers in industry for every man at the front. Each fighting man depends for his very life on the workers who produce his munitions, his arms, and his supplies. They too must think as soldiers bending their every effort for more and more production, for one purpose above all others—victory for our armed forces.

We pledge our complete and wholehearted support to our Commander-in-Chief, President Roosevelt for the achievement of the production goals which he has set. In doing so, we are mindful that the shoulders of labor must be the primary responsibility for achieving these goals. We are also mindful that the experience of other countries has taught us other lessons besides the fate which lies in store for labor if Hitler wins. It has taught us that national unity can be undermined by appeasers and Quillers, whose subtle propaganda can be as dangerous as actual plant sabotage. We are determined that our country shall not suffer the fate of France or Norway, through the disruptive efforts of Fifth Columnists of self-proclaimed patriots who preach disunity.

At the present time, in particular, we must guard against carping critics of our President and of the program which he has initiated for winning the war. Constructive criticism we must leave to mobilize our full democratic effort. But let the appeasers and men of faint heart beware of the wrath of America's workers, if their constant carping cloaks a purpose to disunite, to confuse, and to sabotage our war effort.

Mr. Donald Nelson our production chief, has just announced a concrete program for increasing and speeding up war production. We welcome this program most heartily



PHILIP MURRAY

and pledge our enthusiastic cooperation for placing it into execution.

In fact, we of the CIO take pride in the knowledge that we have been pioneers and leaders in the demand for just such a program for mobilizing American industry for all out war production.

The Industry Council plan which the CIO advanced more than a year ago was designed for just this purpose. So too were the proposals advanced by our unions in all the major industries for early conversion to war production and industry-wide planning. We were the first to put forward proposals for producing more steel, more aluminum, more copper, more airplanes and more of all the other goods and services that are needed for victory.

We take courage and renewed inspiration from the fact that our production chief is now urging steps which we have long advocated. The joint labor-management plan committees which he proposes are directly in line with our Industry Council proposals, as is the whole spirit of the program which he advocates.

Speaking now to the officers and members of our affiliated unions and councils, I call upon you to act without delay in the spirit of the call issued by our President and our War Production Chief. Many of you, I know, have already approached the managements in your respective plants with concrete proposals for joint effort to increase production in many cases where such committees have been set up, production has increased from 10 to 50 per cent. In some cases, it is true, we have encountered reluctance on the part of management. But now that such committee planning for increased production has become the national policy of our government, I am sure that we can count on patriotic employers to join with labor in setting up functioning committees for the promotion of every constructive step to produce more and more. The goals cannot be set too high.

Production Chief Nelson has also advanced proposals for appropriate awards for the soldiers of industry as well as for our soldiers in uniform. This is a splendid idea. So too is his proposal for enlisting the spirit of American competition in achieving ever higher production quotas. I know that our CIO members will enter wholeheartedly into this spirit of patriotic competition. Perhaps some of my non-labor listeners may be saying to themselves at this point: "All you have said is fine and dandy, but what is all this we read about strikes and about labor trying to take a selfish advantage?"

Let us meet this question squarely and frankly. Let us clear from our minds the fog of propaganda deliberately spread by profiteers, reactionaries and appeasers who are trying to take a selfish advantage over labor in this emergency. If we so examine the facts, we will find labor's position is firm and consistent, that winning the war must be our first consideration and that nothing must be allowed to interrupt war production.

Labor itself was the first of its own free will, to advance an effective program for the ending of strikes. No sooner was war declared than both the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor, assembled in conference with representatives of industry and government, solemnly pledged themselves to set aside the strike weapon for the duration of the war. We also advanced proposals, accepted by the President, for the peaceful solution of all labor disputes, through mediation, conciliation and arbitration.

There has not been a single authorized strike in a war industry since that time and all the efforts of the CIO and its unions have been directed to ending at once such minor incidents as have occurred. These incidents have been few and of the briefest duration, but they have been grossly inflated and misrepresented by selfish propagandists for the purpose of promoting anti-labor legislation. There is no force not even that of a complete dictator, which can furnish any absolute guarantee that a man will not cease working under con-

ditions which he finds intolerable. The best guarantee that can be given under a free system is the pledge of the workers' own democratically elected representatives and the assurance that collective bargaining will remedy grievances without the need to strike. The CIO can point to a record of uninterrupted production by millions upon millions of industrial workers and to the peaceful solution of thousands of grievances and disputes which might otherwise have led to stoppages had there been no union on the job to prevent them. We are determined to maintain this record.

I am again calling the attention of our unions and our membership to the solemn agreement, to which we have voluntarily subscribed that "there shall be no strikes or lock-outs," and "all disputes shall be settled by peaceful means." This is our commitment to our President and to our country. I call upon all our unions, their officers and their members, to exercise the utmost patience and tolerance in adjusting all disputes. Proper channels are now provided for their peaceful adjustment. Support your country and your unions by seeing that not an hour of production time is lost from any cause, until we win the war.

Production chief Nelson has called for a 168-hour working week for the machinery of industry. We are wholeheartedly in favor of working our plant and equipment every hour of the week that it can be utilized. Our unions, in many cases, have been the first to call for 24-hour and seven-day week production.

But human beings are not machines. Their efficiency depends

upon reasonable working hours and adequate rest periods. Practical experience in Great Britain and other countries, under war conditions, has shown a sharp decrease in actual production when excessive hours were worked and working hours have had to be reduced for the very purpose of increasing production.

In conclusion, I want to stress again and again to labor and to the public that America is today at the parting of the ways. If we lie down on the job, if we shrink, if we listen to the sly preachers of disunity and complacency, if we fail to back up our armed forces with all that is in us, we can go down to defeat, dishonor and the loss of all our liberties—to the complete blackout of civilization which Hitler and the Axis are fighting to bring about.

But if, on the other hand, the American people, and the working people in particular, are true to ourselves and to our country, if we stand loyally behind our President, if we devote our every thought and effort to more and more production, more effective civilian defense, and more and more support to our armed forces, we shall turn the tide of battle in these very days and weeks that lie ahead of us, to final and complete victory. Our destiny is in our hands, the hands of every one of us.

To labor, and particularly to the members of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, whom I have the honor to represent, I say, get on the job at once. Heed the call of our Commander-in-Chief and our country. Let our slogan be work, work, work, produce, produce, produce.

The Massachusetts Congressman was, however, blocked from delivering most of his prepared speech as the result of a parliamentary maneuver by Representative Frank Keefe, Wisconsin Republican.

Keefe, however, made a point of order that there was no quorum present and thus succeeded in forcing an adjournment of the House before Marcantonio and Eliot were heard.

Majority Leader John W. McCormack made the motion to adjourn, but most observers felt that the chief responsibility for preventing a discussion of the Dies Committee rested with Representative Keefe.

"There's afraid to hear the truth," Representative Eliot told reporters afterwards.

Marcantonio declared that he would resume the fight on the House floor tomorrow, and both he and Eliot made available to the press the prepared texts of the speeches which they had tried unsuccessfully to deliver.

He also made public 17 pages of photostats proving conclusively that the Dies Committee had engaged in wholesale plagiarism.

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The words, "illustration on this page" were lifted along with the rest of the photographs from "News Letter" despite the fact that no such picture appeared on this page of the "yellow paper."

The American Labor Party Congressman pointed out that an official investigation was imperative because "the faith of the people in its representatives during this crucial hour of our history is at stake."

Speaker Rabinowitch referred the resolution for investigation to the Rules Committee, and Marcantonio announced that he would insist on a public hearing.

ANYBODY'S MAP
Representative Eliot ridiculed the Dies Committee's use of a Japanese map of the Pacific area as a highly secret document which agents of the committee obtained under "extraordinarily difficult circumstances."

He pointed out that this map appeared in 1935 in a popular Japanese magazine, "King," and was widely distributed throughout the United States as well as Japan. "King" was registered as second class mail in Los Angeles.

Representative Eliot also exposed the great furor made by the Dies Committee concerning an equally secret "Japanese handbook of the United States Navy," which the committee said it obtained only with "great difficulty." This book, Eliot said, was sold in the United States. He told the House that he obtained the volume "with great difficulty," in the Library of Congress.

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Atlanta Meeting of
UAW Board Postponed

(Special to the Daily Worker)
DETROIT, March 6.—George F. Addes, secretary-treasurer of the United Automobile Workers CIO, announced today that the quarterly meeting of the International Executive Board of the UAW-CIO previously scheduled to open March 9 in Atlanta, Ga., has been postponed. Addes said that the place and time of the meeting will be announced at a later date.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Representative Vito Marcantonio of New York presented documentary evidence to the House today that whole sections of the so-called "yellow book" of the Dies Committee were "plagiarized word for word, comma for comma" from the news letter of a research organization.

Marcantonio introduced a resolution providing for an official investigation of the incident by a committee appointed by Speaker Sam Rayburn of the House. The resolution pointed out that Dies' plagiarism reflects on the integrity of the House.

Approximately ten pages of the Committee's report were lifted bodily from "News Letter," the weekly publication of News Research Service, Inc., of Los Angeles, Marcantonio said. The New York Congressman pointed out that this publication was "available to anyone for 10 cents a copy and palmed off on the people and the Congress as the Committee's own work" without any indication of the original sources.

IN YOUR LIBRARY
At the same time, Representative Thomas Eliot, Massachusetts Democrat, revealed that most of the "secret documents" concerning Japanese espionage of which the Dies Committee boasted are readily available in almost any public library.

Representative Eliot took the floor late in the afternoon to answer a speech by Representative Martin Dies on Wednesday. Dies had objected to charges made against the Dies Committee by Eliot to the Massachusetts CIO Convention.

The Massachusetts Congressman was, however, blocked from delivering most of his prepared speech as the result of a parliamentary maneuver by Representative Frank Keefe, Wisconsin Republican.

Keefe, however, made a point of order that there was no quorum present and thus succeeded in forcing an adjournment of the House before Marcantonio and Eliot were heard.

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They're Saying In Washington

By Adam Lapin

FDR Stand on Soviet Aid Has Effects; Petty Politics-as-Usual in Congress

—Daily Worker Washington Bureau
—Washington, March 6

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S insistence on sending increased military supplies to the Soviet Union in time to beat back the expected Nazi Spring offensive is reported to have had considerable effect on War Department policy.

There is little doubt that following Pearl Harbor many high Army officials leaned towards clamping down Lend-Lease shipments and retaining most of the available material for our own forces. This accounted in part for the temporary let-down in aid to the Soviet Union of which the President spoke at a recent press conference. Shipments of heavy weapons such as tanks and bombers dropped particularly.

The President has now clearly enunciated an administration policy of taking the war to the enemy. His stand was reflected in General Marshall's letter to Senator Austin advocating offensive action. There is a growing realization now in the War Department that arms for the Red Army represent an essential part of our offensive strategy.

Despite differences of opinion said to exist in Army circles on the amount and kind of materials to be sent to the Soviet Union, there now appears to be greater emphasis in the War Department to aid the Red Army. Within the last two weeks there has been a pick-up in shipments, say reports. Perhaps most significant is a reported increase in shipments of bombers and tanks.

SENATOR KENNETH D. MCKELLAR of Tennessee has in the past been noted chiefly as one of the champion machine politicians in Congress. Stories of banquets in McKellar's honor back home state attended by thousands of government employees who owe their jobs to him have been legion in Washington.

But McKellar has recently been blossoming forth as a leading advocate of Governmental economy. He has been thundering at meetings of the Byrd Committee on Non-Essential Expenditures against the morale-building activities of OGD and other agencies.

So it might be worth recalling his valiant crusade of a few months ago for night football in Memphis. Boss Ed Crump, a close political friend of McKellar, likes night football. But war production chief Donald Nelson said no. He pointed to the power shortage in the Southeast. That didn't stop McKellar, however. He stormed into Nelson's office and demanded night football in Memphis or else—

At the same time that McKellar was devising ways and means of wasting power, he was also campaigning against the Douglas Dam in Tennessee which War Department and production officials considered absolutely essential to produce aluminum and other war materials. It seems that the dam would have flooded some farm lands owned by the Stokely Canning Company. McKellar actually succeeded in blocking an appropriation for Douglas Dam for some time.

In the end, however, McKellar lost both these great battles as the result of a strong stand by Nelson and the administration. And although he has in the past taken little interest in broader political issues that have not touched directly on patronage for Kenneth McKellar, he has now lined up with the other poll-tax snipers at administration policy. It is a case of petty politics-as-usual. And there is altogether too much of it still left in Congress.

IT IS a significant fact that the economy ax-men on the Byrd Committee have consistently failed to criticize bona fide examples of duplication and overlapping in the government. This is perhaps the best proof that these poll-tax and pro-assessment statesmen are more interested in harassing and scrapping vital agencies of the government than in real efficiency for the war effort.

A case in point was the failure of the economy boys to touch on the genuine inefficiency which prevailed in housing where 10 Federal agencies were competing with each other. The net result of the duplication in housing was to hamper construction of homes for defense workers, and Byrd and his supporters apparently didn't mind that.

There were no hosannas of praise from the economy boys when the President streamlined the housing agencies. The President could well follow up the housing reorganization and streamline the propaganda agencies of the government. There is plenty of overlapping between Nelson Rockefeller's Office of Inter-American Affairs which handles propaganda in Latin America, Col. Donovan's Office which sends out radio broadcasts to Europe and Asia and Archibald McLeish's Office of Facts and Figures which does a rather timid propaganda job for domestic consumption.

Experts here have been pointing out that all three should be merged in one major educational agency devoted to taking the anti-fascist message of the administration's war program to the people. That would be governmental efficiency, but the appeasers and the poll-taxers wouldn't like it much. They would prefer to scuttle outright all educational activities by the government which would lead not to efficiency but to chaos and perhaps break-down in the whole prosecution of the war.

Army Votes Give CIO Victory in Store Poll
The United Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employees of America, CIO, Local 104, was officially notified by the New York State Labor Board of its victory in the Times Square Stores election. The ballot count was tied with

83 votes for the union and 83 votes for no union with two army men's votes to come in through the mail. The other day these two ballots were opened at the office of the Labor Board in the presence of Mr. Sam Nesin, president of Local 104, Mr. Edward Ross, company executive and Mr. Edward Kelly, election supervisor of the board. Both army votes were cast for the union giving the CIO union its victory.

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CHANGE THE WORLD

Getting a Diary Started Is
Easy But Stopping It
Is Another Matter

By MIKE GOLD

WHY Not Keep a Diary? I have started a diary at least half a dozen times in my life, but never could keep it up. Since writing is my work, a diary, like letter writing, seems the most painful sort of overtime. Those who don't write all day can relax at a diary.

But I have constantly urged workers to keep diaries of their daily lives in factories, shops, mines. I hope many young soldiers will form the diary habit during this war. The people "not in the headlines" are the important section of humanity, come war or peace. Little daily details of how the people act and feel in great periods are more valuable to historians than most of the newspapers. A diary also teaches one to clarify one's thinking; it is a good exercise in the art of expression.

Out of an accumulation of the people's diaries the historian would be able to give a true picture of America in our time. A proletarian literature could be built upon such solid documentary foundations. Some diaries, of their own merit, are themselves literature and history. But all have importance, because the life of each man has its own social significance.

Notes for a War Diary.—I thought of beginning a diary at the outbreak of this war, more as a refresher for my own memory in later writing on the great events. But the items and clippings mounted sky-high. Too darn much has been happening too swiftly for any one man to record. It requires a bureau. A diary must not be too complex. It must be personal and impressionistic. For instance, on Thursday, March 5th, the big war news was the bombing of the Renault factory near Paris by the British air fleet. This may be regarded in a few years as one of the war's turning points. Is it the first skirmish in the opening of a western front? If it is, Maxim Litvinoff's prophecy will be fulfilled, and Hitlerism will be smashed before the end of this year.

This is also a blow at the rat-nest of appeasers still in our State Department. Now can they sneak more war supplies to Petain, or treat him as though he were free and not Hitler's degraded tool?

Such is the obvious comment that might go into a war diary. Yet it would not be enough. The diarist should not become a mere editorialist on the great events. He should put himself into the foreground of the picture.

For instance, I knew this bombing was politically necessary to the winning of the war. But it made me sad. I once spent a month in Paris, and still remember that wonderful day at Villejuif, a workers' suburb only a few miles from the Renault factory.

Villejuif received some of the bombs, it is reported. I remember those French workers at Villejuif, and their Communist Mayor, Vallant-Couturier. He was one of the great Frenchmen of his time. A war hero, the editor of L'Humanite, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, he was also a fine and sensitive poet, and a painter, one of those robust artists who touch life at every point, including war and politics.

Villejuif was opening a new boulevard, which it named after Maxim Gorky. I will never forget that parade of Parisian workers in the hot sunlight.

Here were the people who had established civilization in Europe. They were the pioneers of the Renaissance. It was their 17th century that destroyed feudalism. Their Paris Commune of 1871 was the pioneer of socialism, the first sketch of a worker's state. They marched and sang that day, waving the banners of their trade unions. Now they are captives of the Nazi barbarian, starving, oppressed, degraded. It is as if a Greek Phidias were in chains as a slave at the court of a mad Roman emperor.

Paris, fountainhead of world culture for so many centuries; in the hands of Nazi apes, who hate all human culture like a personal enemy!

The French traitors around Petain and Darlan are using the British bombing as a propaganda with which to turn French eyes away from the oppressor, Hitler.

But I know the brave and intelligent French cannot be so easily fooled. The bombing means freedom to them. It means Hitler has weakened. They know where they stand; soon the Petains and Hitlers will know it, too.

I have always believed that the French will inaugurate the great people's revolution soon to break forth in Europe. The French will show the way tomorrow, as they did in the past. You cannot destroy such a people. They invented democracy. It is in their bones.

But ah! that beautiful, modern school at Villejuif! The workers had built it with their own hands. It was lovelier than any Greek temple. How proud these Communist and Socialist toilers were of their school, their clinic, their park!

The Nazi barbarian leaves only cemeteries, brothels and prisons in his wake. He destroys, he cannot build. He is a book burner, not a book maker. Soon, very soon, the French will be hunting these apes out of their Paris. The guerrillas of Villejuif, I am sure, will be among the brave and the free.

What, in a Serious Diary?—As I read the newspaper, and finished my breakfast of coffee and eggs, and made speeches to myself about the French, a gang of wreckers broke into my home.

We live in an old-fashioned New York tenement. The toilet has been in the hall. But a New York law now makes landlords build them inside. And the wreckers had finally come to tear down the wall. In a day or two we would be as well off as the Joneses and Rockefellers.

It was an important event in our family life. It was a revolution so fascinating that it was hard to tear the kids away for the daily kindergarten.

Thousands of other New Yorkers had been benefited by this sanitary law. It is progress in people's housing that should be recorded somewhere.

But would you put it into a war-diary? I think so. Look at the political importance assumed by this sugar hoarding. A housewife in the Bronx, a housewife in Roxbury, Mass., and another in San Francisco, hear rumors that sugar may soon disappear.

Anxious that their husbands will not fail to contract diabetes, they begin buying and hoarding sugar. Father Coughlin and the fascist press give momentum to the movement, by advising their dupes to hoard. Soon the government has to take a hand. It is forced to spend millions of dollars and to take valuable time and labor from the war effort to control this sugar-panic.

A little thing, yet it became a national problem. Everything that affects the living standards and morale of the people plays a great role in this war. So you must faithfully report the conversations at your grocers and butchers in war-time. It is highly important in a war-diary; such conversations have kindled vast political changes in the past.

As for the toilet change, I must do some more thinking before I can find the political thread that connects it with the war. I guess it has something to do with the housing problem. Building materials have doubled and tripled in cost. Landlords will soon be lobbying against all the sanitary laws, I guess. There will be many other developments. It is all complicated. See why I can't keep a diary? I get started and can never stop. But the entries in a diary should be brief. They should make their point, and period.

Anthropologist Discusses American Indian Dances

In the fifth of a series of six Dance Seminars, on Monday evening, March 9, at the Studio Theatre, 108 West 16th St., at 8 P. M., Dr. George Herzog will discuss the Dance of the Indians of North America. This will be presented from the viewpoint of the motor elements of their music as visualized through their dance forms. Also anthropologist, Dr. Herzog is also the curator of the Archives of Primitive Music at Columbia University, a collection which includes more than 10,000 recordings of the music of primitive peoples.

Fritz Stiedry Conducts Mozart Program Mar. 8

Fritz Stiedry will conduct the Orchestra of the New Friends of Music in its second concert of the season, Sunday afternoon, March 8th, in an all-Mozart program in which Joseph Szigeti, violinist, will be the soloist. The concert opens with Mozart's Symphony in G Flat, K. 319, dating from about 1778. The Violin Concerto in A, in which Mr. Szigeti will be assisting artist, reflects Mozart's own violinistic talents. The concert closes with Mozart's Symphony in G Minor, K. 550, one of the three final symphonies written by Mozart.

'Free America vs. Oklahoma'

Book Auction To Benefit Victims Of Witch-Hunt

By George Morris

An auction of manuscripts, letters and books tomorrow afternoon at Hotel Piccadilly will be more than a benefit for defense of the 12 Oklahoma syndicalist law victims: it will express a protest of America's noted authors, public figures and publishers against the Sooner state's disgraceful witch hunt.

The International Labor Defense, sponsor of the benefit auction, will place on sale some 150 items contributed by author, composers, artists in addition to many first editions donated from a score of the country's leading publishing houses.

Donated Manuscripts Of Burned Books

The wide response is particularly significant because it was made to a unique appeal. The ILD's letter to the contributors was simple and direct to the point. Some weeks prior to Aug. 17, 1940 when former Prosecutor John Eberle of Oklahoma City and his men came down upon the Progressive Bookshop in storm-troop fashion, a miniature local Coughlin engineered a public book-burning at his tabernacle. A broadcast by this fascist priest was devoted to building up the exhibition. The fuel consisted of several sacks-full of literature some hoodlums seized in a raid upon the bookshop. On Aug. 17 came the "legal" raid and seizure of 10,000 volumes in the store and homes of Communists.

The books, containing the works of many noted writers, such as one will find in any good library, are still stored in a cell of the Oklahoma County Jail.

The authors, whose books rest in Oklahoma's county jail or furnished fuel for "Dr." Webster's bon-fire, were asked to furnish manuscripts, and autographed first editions, and they came through splendidly. Some sent the originals of the very books that were burned or seized. Covering letters from many expressed full support of the fight to free Robert and Ina Wood, Ed Jaffe and the others who face 10-year prison terms for daring to operate a progressive bookshop in Oklahoma. Appeal on their cases is now pending.

20 Publishers Offer First Editions

The scope of interest in the Oklahoma case is, perhaps, best illustrated by the contribution of first editions from some 20 of the leading publishing houses. They see in the case a threat to free circulation of the books they publish.

About 80 authors are represented in the list of original manuscripts, included are many of the famed

works. Progressive writers in particular are well represented. Here are some of the items that will go on auction at Hotel Piccadilly:

A portion of the original corrected typescript of "Mission to Moscow" by Joseph E. Davies, former ambassador to the Soviet Union, containing the famed collection of his diplomatic dispatches to the State Department, now the country's foremost seller.

J. B. S. Haldane's original handwritten manuscript of "A Tourist in Loyal Spain."

Dashiell Hammett's original unpublished version of "The Thin Man."

William Saroyan's corrected typescript of "The Man With the Heart in the Highlands." An accompanying letter by Saroyan says:

Scottsboro Records And Vanzetti Letter
"I am not giving nothing I have not already given by the writing of this play. Here is the original manuscript of it. I cannot be generous by giving it to you for money to be given to the beneficiaries of this sale. The hero here is yourself. Give them all you can."

This typifies the response. Among the top items there are a number that are of great historic value.

Seven volumes of the stenographic court proceedings of the Scottsboro case will be put on sale.

A similar court record of some 2,000 pages, including photostats of all the exhibits, is of the case of the State of Oklahoma vs. Ina Wood, one of the convicted defendants. Hundreds of pages are devoted to photostats of the "dangerous" literature that was sold at the Pro-

gressive Bookshop and which was the evidence for the conviction and a ten-year sentence. Historians in the future will find the Scottsboro and Oklahoma records a valuable source for samples of native fascism.

Then there is a collection of autograph letters from famed labor prisoners while imprisoned. Among them, Bartolomeo Vanzetti, Tom Mooney and Morris U. Schappes. Also from some of the outstanding victims of persecution of Negroes in the South, including Angelo Herndon, of the famed Atlanta Case, and Ode Powell, Eugene Williams, Charlie Weems and Haywood Patterson of the Scottsboro boys.

Among the most prized items of the collection are four issues of the paper the prisoners of the French concentration camp at Gurs issued. It was on the back of stationery of

one of the societies engaged in Spanish aid. The paper was put out by French and Sudeten-German prisoners at the camp. With hand-illustrated covers, this smuggled out literature is a sample of the ways prisoners find even in a concentration camp, to spread the truth.

In the valuable court documents of famous civil rights struggles, there is also an autograph copy of Wendell Wilkie's brief to the United States Supreme Court in the still pending famous citizenship case of William Schneiderman, California secretary of the Communist Party.

The wide interest in the Oklahoma case is pictured in a collection of original messages of support from Theodore Dreiser and 110 other well known authors.

'Free America vs. Oklahoma'

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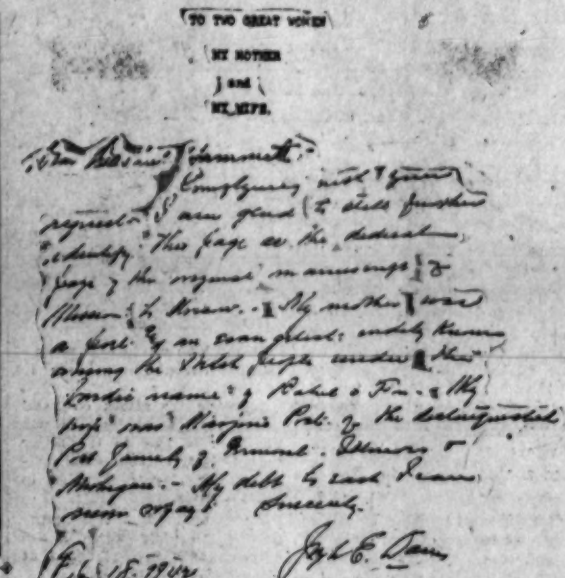
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The book auction for the benefit of the Oklahoma witch-hunt victims includes the manuscript of Joseph E. Davies' "Mission to Moscow." At top center is the dedication-page of the Ms. specially inscribed by the ex-Ambassador to the U.S.S.R. Top left is a view of John Moore, father of Oklahoma City, as he sits atop a stack of the "un-American" literature confiscated from homes and bookshops. At right is a note from Erskine Caldwell about his first and only draft of "All-Out on the Road to Smolensk," another of the many major contributions to the book auction scheduled for tomorrow at 2 P.M. at the Hotel Piccadilly.

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Erskine Caldwell

To Whom It May Concern:
This script of all-auth
on the Road to Smolensk
The first & only draft of the
book. It is not to be
confused with the final
and printer's copy which
was typed from this script.
E. Caldwell

Bound in a volume they are titled "Free America vs. Oklahoma." Dreiser's is a three-page essay. Others represented are Rockwell Kent, Louis Bromfield, Mrs. Ogden Reid, Christopher Morley, Anton J. Carlson, Clifford Odets, Edgar Snow and Dorothy Parker.

Another assemblage of autographed material includes hundreds of expressions of protest against suppression of civil liberties, from prominent leaders in the literary, art, music, political and stage world. Among them are Justice

Samuel A. Neuberger, attorney in the Oklahoma case, will be the auctioneer, assisted by Gipsy Rose Lee, Hazel Scott and Lee J. Cobb. A number of the defendants will also be present.

Now Playing!
We have no fears.
We recognize no barriers.
ARTISTE
LUBOV ORLOVA
in
TANYA
The joyous story of a
peasant girl who became
a Soviet Heroine
EXCLUSIVE! also
STALIN'S VICTORY SPEECH
and Hitlerite Germany must collapse
under the weight of its own crimes
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LATE SHOW TONIGHT!

A DELIGHTFUL
TWO HOURS
Walter Winchell
Bachelors
LATEST SENSATIONAL
by the NAZI CENSOR 5th
A witty delightful masterpiece! Post
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John Steinbeck's drama 5th
FORGOTTEN VILLAGE
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First Showing in New Haven
Soviet Cinema Triumph
'Girl From Leningrad'
with ZOTA FYODOROVA
Daily: 1-5 P.M.; 7-11 P.M.
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Doors open 11:15. 11:30. 12:30. 1:30
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**"THE GIRL
FROM LENINGRAD"**
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CLEVELAND
3rd and East 17th
Best Foreign Film of the Year
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Leningrad"**
Also: An Appeal
"To the Jews of the World"
PENN SQUARE 8th & East
10th St.
Sats. & Sun. Cont. from 3 P.M.
Weekdays from 2:15 P.M.

You'll find the best coverage of stage and screen on the Daily Worker's feature page.

THE LOW DOWN

NAT LOW

Some Pertinent Comments on the Holdout Situation

The World Champion New York Yankees opened their spring exhibition schedule yesterday in St. Petersburg by taking on the St. Louis Cardinals in the first of a seven game series with the Red Birds.

But the team that took the field against the speedy National Leaguers were champs in name and legend only. The backbone of the great team which swept through their league last year and went on to pulverize the Dodgers in four games in the world series are holdouts as everyone by now knows.

DiMaggio, Dickey, Keller, Gordon, Rolfe and Ruffing! All missing, and in their places such names as Priddy, Chartak, Levy, Rosar and Milo Candini (he's a pitcher).

How far do you think this line-up would go in the pennant race this summer? You guessed it, not very far. Not that the boys mentioned above are "bums," they're not, some of them will make fine big league ball players in time, but they can't be spoken of in the same breath with such all-time greats as DiMag, Dickey, Rolfe and Gordon.

This mass holdout on the part of these vital cogs in the Yank machine is taking on more and more interest every day. Ed Barrow is barking up the wrong tree if he thinks he can break the will of these six by exploiting the war question.

We've answered the argument before, so that we shall dispense with it in this column. But the question of getting the dough while the getting is good, is in our opinion the key argument in the holdout's arsenal.

The life of an athlete is a precarious one when it comes to making a living. . . . Of the thousands of baseball players spread throughout the country and playing for "bacon and eggs," only a small handful ever get a trial in the majors, and a smaller per cent stick in the big time. What's more, the average life of a big league player is only four years! This has been attested to by a poll taken by the official organ of organized baseball, the "Sporting News."

We spent an hour or so yesterday looking over the files of the "DAILY" for the year 1937. Only stars stay in the memory of the fans, but how about the many boys who come with great promise, stick around a year or so and then fade out of the picture?

Look at some of these names taken out of the Dodger line-up of September of '37. Remember Jimmy Bucher at 2nd, Gibby Brack in left field, Woody English at short stop, Eddie Wilson in right field, and Roy Hemshaw on the mound?

All of them without exception are no longer in the big time. Yet all of them that year were very promising young stars.

We could go on to name many other bright, promising stars who faded out after the early glow. Very few of them stick. The DiMaggios, Dickeys, Rolfes are the exception.

And when a ball player does hit the top and helps to pull thousands of fans through the turnstiles he is entitled to as much as he can get while the getting is good.

He'd be stupid if he didn't.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1937

Crowley Quits Fordham for Navy Air Corps

Jimmy to Become Lieutenant-Commander in Air Corps; to Be in Charge of Physical Fitness Division for Flying Cadets

"Sleepy Jim" Crowley, who gained sports immortality as one of Notre Dame's famed four horsemen, announced yesterday that he would leave his position as Fordham University football coach and accept a commission in the Navy Air Corps.

Crowley, All-American backfield star of the late Knute Rockne's 1924 team, already has taken his physical examination. He expected to be named a lieutenant commander and assigned to training naval air cadets in the newly adopted three-month football-type "toughening" system.

"I have been thinking of getting into some branch of the service for a long time," Crowley said. "This looks like the kind of a job that I can do, training these cadets physically before they go into actual aviation."

"I am asking for a leave of absence from Fordham for the duration but I don't know yet what will happen. It has all been very sudden and I took my physical examination only last Tuesday."

Crowley, 38, is married and has two children. His contract at Fordham, where he has been one of the nation's most successful coaches, has two more years to run.

He said he expected to work under Lieut. Commr. Tom Hamilton, former Annapolis football star and coach. Hamilton sponsored the recently formed training regiment and is understood to desire gridiron coaches as his aides.

"Jimmy Crowley's sudden departure will come as a surprise to the alumni but I am sure they will all agree that the Fordham schedule should not stand in the way of serving our country in a crisis like the present," said Rev. Robert I. Gannon, Fordham president, said last night.

"Crowley is not the sort to give any thought to the honor involved. He has been guided solely by the conviction that no one else could do the job as he is going to do it. It sets us back on our heels for the moment but we have no intention of curtailing our athletic program and will conclude negotiations with his successor—a nationally known figure—in plenty of time for Spring practice, March 20."

A native of Chicago, Crowley leaves Fordham after his two best seasons, in both of which the Rams competed in bowl games, and just after Fordham eliminated the freshman playing rule for the war.

Since Crowley came here in 1933 his teams have won 55 games, losing 12 and tying six. The Rams last season won seven and lost one, defeating favored Missouri, 2-0, in the Sugar bowl game Jan. 1, 1937. Fordham had a similar season in 1936, seven wins one defeat, but lost to Texas A. & M., 13-12, in the Cotton bowl.

Crowley, with Don Miller, Harry Stuhldreher and Elmer Layden, played in the 1923 and 1924 Notre Dame backfield which became a football tradition as the "Four Horsemen" behind the "Seven Mule" line. After graduation he was backfield coach at Georgia four years.

Both local quietists will have their full squads available for a real workout for the first time this week. Tonight's games are just what were needed for a final conditioner for their important metropolitan championship tilt in the Garden next Wednesday.

St. John's has been hampered by foot injuries of Bob Tough, Andy Levane and Tom Henry depriving the squad of a real scrimmage this week. City College hasn't had a full squad together because of heavy class schedules.

Coaches Joe Lapchick and Nat Holman will start their usual line-up tonight. St. John's will have Al Moschetti and Tough, forwards; Leavane, center; and Larry Baxter and Jim White, guards. City College will take the floor with Bill Holzman and Claude Phillips, forwards; Dave Laub, center, and Harvey Loman and Sonny Herzig, guards.

Holman will be striving to break the City College one-season scoring mark of 208 points made by Bernie Flegel in the 1937-38 season. He has 169 to date and has tonight's Montclair game and next Wednesday's NYU game to register 40 points.

Tonight's games close out the home-gym season of all metropolitan teams. Long Island University travels to Springfield College for its final game of the season after which it hopes to receive a bid to participate in the National Invitation Tournament which starts a week from next Tuesday, March 17, in the Garden. City College, NYU, St. John's and St. Francis conclude their regular schedules in the Garden, doubleheader next Wednesday with the metropolitan championship city at stake. St. John's could tie City College for the crown by defeating St. Francis, if City loses to NYU in the nightcap.

ICAAA TRACK MEET TONIGHT

With one of the finest entries in its history, and a record-equaling total of thirty-four colleges competing, the Intercollegiate A.A.A.A. will hold its 21st annual indoor track and field championships at Madison Square Garden tonight.

The New York colleges which have dominated the meet for eight straight years will get the most serious challenge from out of town since 1933, when Yale dethroned N.Y.U. This time, Fordham's defending champions and favorites are menaced by Penn State, which has never won an ICAA indoor or outdoor track title. Fordham has most of its stars of last year, including John Campbell, defending champion in the 800, and Ed Shine, running the same event, Fran Leary and Joe Nowicki in the 100, Arthur Schindler, two-mile run, Bernie Millham, high jump, Joe Sabatanski and Ed Sladowski, in the weight throw, and its mile and two-mile relays, which have won ten of fourteen races this season.

Penn State's "now or never" bid is built around Norwood (Barney) Ewell, America's No. 1 sprinter, who is favored to bag the sprint and broad jump, and John Glenn, co-favorite in the high jump. They are figured for 14 or 15 points, and the Nittany Lions have possibilities in half a dozen other events.

Other teams which will score in double figures are N.Y.U., New Hampshire (with a 2-man team of Richmond Morcom and Edmund Styra, sponesores), Georgetown, Pitt, and possibly Yale and Dartmouth.

Ewell, Leslie MacMittell and Al Blois are among the headliners in the various games, annually the most exciting of the indoor meets. MacMittell, whose 26-race winning streak was severed by Gil Dodds in a 4:08.7 mile at the AAU championships, will begin another streak, defending his 1044 mile title which he has won twice.

He aims to better his year-old record of 4:12, and then will anchor the NYU 3-mile relay. Blois, who put up a new indoor record of 87 feet 4 inches in the shot last week, may blast all records tonight, using an iron ball instead of the leather-covered missile. Ewell has already tied the 60-yard record of 6.1 seconds and may better the 1044 mark of 6.2. He figures to beat 24 feet in the broad jump.

Following Owen came Tom Tatam, Al Sherer, Peewee Reese and Arky Vaughan, they being the only ones to finish. . . . Pete Reiser set the pace for three laps, covering the first quarter in 1:15. . . . Delph Camilli lasted three laps and 70 yards short of the fourth, doing the half in 2:55 and three-quarters in 4:35. . . . A long batting drill followed. . . . Larry MacPhail leaves camp tonight. . . . A statement on the Whit Wyatt situation will not be forthcoming until the club reaches Daytona.

"Don Giovanni" on Met. Opera broadcast, WJZ, 2 P.M. . . . ICAA track meet reviewed, WABG, 11:15 P.M. . . . LOUIS BUDENZ, DAILY WORKER NEWSCAST, WHOM, 9:45 P.M.

Game Tonite For Potash

A festive "Welcome Home" basketball game and dance will be held tonight in honor of Irving Potash, manager of the Furriers Joint Board who was recently released from prison together with other militant trade unionists.

The game will be held at 8 P. M. at the Hecksher Foundation, 1 E. 104 St., and will be followed by a welcome back ceremony and dancing. A snappy brand of basketball featuring All Star combinations from four Fur locals in the TUAU will be seen.

WHAT'S ON

6:00-WNYC—Breakfast Symphony
6:30-WNYC—News
7:00-WNYC—Morning Musical
7:30-WNYC—Sunrise Symphony
7:45-WNYC—News
8:00-WNYC—Trans-Radio News
8:15-WNYC—Trans-Radio News
8:30-WNYC—Trans-Radio News
8:45-WNYC—Trans-Radio News
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11:00-WNYC—Trans-Radio News
11:15-WNYC—Trans-Radio News
11:30-WNYC—Trans-Radio News
11:45-WNYC—Trans-Radio News
12:00-WNYC—Trans-Radio News

Uh, Oh!

Johnny Mize, the cause of much gloom in the Giants camp because his injured shoulder has refused to respond to the careful ministrations of team doctor, Cecil Ferguson, said that the big tendon in his right shoulder had slipped out of place. The shoulder was strapped and the doc had predicted it would be OK in 48 hours, but as yet the slugging ex-card has felt no easing of the pain and discomfort.

Mize's teammates were not as optimistic as the doctor. They recalled that it was the first time in four years.

DODGER NOTES

The Dodgers met the Cuban-Negro All Stars in the second game of their series yesterday at Havana and sent pitchers Larry French, Newt Kimball and Chet Kohn to the Cubanos.

Thursday's practice was featured by a mile and half race, the players going six times around the track bordering Tropical Stadium. . . . Displaying traditional catchers' endurance Mickey Owen won in 9:33.8, a world record for a man with a chew of tobacco in his mouth, but the combination of distance and tobacco was almost too much.

Following Owen came Tom Tatam, Al Sherer, Peewee Reese and Arky Vaughan, they being the only ones to finish. . . . Pete Reiser set the pace for three laps, covering the first quarter in 1:15. . . . Delph Camilli lasted three laps and 70 yards short of the fourth, doing the half in 2:55 and three-quarters in 4:35. . . . A long batting drill followed. . . . Larry MacPhail leaves camp tonight. . . . A statement on the Whit Wyatt situation will not be forthcoming until the club reaches Daytona.

'This Is War,' Army Drama, All Stations, 7 pm

"Don Giovanni" on Met. Opera broadcast, WJZ, 2 P.M. . . . ICAA track meet reviewed, WABG, 11:15 P.M. . . . LOUIS BUDENZ, DAILY WORKER NEWSCAST, WHOM, 9:45 P.M.

Giants Depressed By Mize's Injury

Johnny's Shoulder Injury Refuses to Respond to Medico's Treatment; Team Depressed

Johnny Mize, the big slugging first baseman whom the Giants bought from the Cards this past winter, brought a pall of gloom over a hitherto enthusiastic camp, when the shoulder he injured in Wednesday's practice session refused to respond to the careful ministrations of team doctor, Cecil Ferguson.

Ferguson said that the big tendon in his right shoulder had slipped out of place. The shoulder was strapped and the doc had predicted it would be OK in 48 hours, but as yet the slugging ex-card has felt no easing of the pain and discomfort.

Mize's teammates were not as optimistic as the doctor. They recalled that it was the first time in four years.

TRAINING NEWS

ANAHEIM, Calif., March 6 (UP).—The Philadelphia Athletics rested today after their 14-6 victory over the Hollywood Stars. It was their third straight over Coast League competition.

Les McCrabb, Newman Shirley and Luman Harris shared the pitching chores for the Mackmen. Harris pitched hitless ball for three innings. Mize Kreevich, former White Sox outfielder, had four hits in six trips.

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., March 6 (UP).—Lloyd (Little Poison) Waner, half of the famous brother act of the Pittsburgh Pirates in former years, led a band of early arrivals into the Philadelphia Phils' training camp today and asserted that he was ready to play 125 games. The balance of the squad went through light running, throwing and hitting drills under the watchful eye of Manager Hans Lober.

SAN BERNARDINO, Calif., March 6 (UP).—Manager Frankie Frisch of the Pittsburgh Pirates shuffled and reshuffled his infield combinations today to bolster his left side, weakened by the sale of Arky Vaughan to the Brooklyn Dodgers. The Pirate battermen moved here yesterday from El Centro and were joined by the rest of the squad.

Vince Di Maggio, slugging outfielder, came to camp yesterday and signed for the 1937 season, leaving fourth string catcher Eddie Fernandez the only unsigned player.

ORLANDO, Fla., March 6 (UP).—Hoping for a break in the cold, damp weather that has slowed their conditioning, the Washington Senators were preparing today for their first exhibition next Monday with the New York Yankees. Manager Bucky Harris was satisfied that Frank Croucher, obtained from the Detroit Tigers in a deal for Jimmy Bloodworth, would make a good second baseman, although he was a short-stop with his former team.

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 6 (UP).—The St. Louis Cardinals squared off against the world champion New York Yankees yesterday in the first of a string of exhibition games with the Bronx Bombers which Florida fans have billed as a preview of the 1937 world series.

Manager Billy Southworth of the Cardinals said such talk was "trash and presumptions"—how about the Reds and the Dodgers?

DELAND, Fla., March 6 (UP).—John Niggeling and Dennis Galehouse, the most persistent holdouts on the St. Louis Browns' pitching staff, both entered the fold today and settled salary differences with the management. Manager Luke Sewell said he hoped for sunshine after several days of conditions which have delayed training operations.

CLEVELAND, Fla., March 6 (UP).—Their first intra-squad game rained out yesterday, the Cleveland Indians looked forward to competitive action today and tomorrow in tuneups for the tussle with the Reds Sunday. Al Milnar and Jim Bagby have been named to start against Cincinnati.

LAKELAND, Fla., March 6 (UP).—The war of nerves between general manager Jack Zeller and the Detroit Tiger holdouts turned in Zeller's favor today with only eight players unsigned. The Tigers were scheduled to play their first game of the spring training season.

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